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## EXPLANATION OF PLATES

## Plate A

*Fig. 1a. Rhus Powelliana* Lesq. showing lobed terminal leaflet, and on the right a lobed lateral. On the left is a lateral from which has split a secondary leaflet.

*Fig. 1b. Rhus glabra* L. showing lobed terminal leaflet similar to that shown in *fig. 1a*.

*Fig. 1c. Two lateral leaflets of Rhus glabra* L. On the left a secondary lateral is shown, on the right a lobed lateral.

*Fig. 2a. Rhus Powelliana* Lesq. showing lobed terminal.

*Fig. 2b. Rhus glabra* L. showing terminal leaflet like that in *fig. 2a*.

*Fig. 3. Rhus Uddeni* Lesq. showing lobed terminal leaflet.

*Fig. 4a. Negundo triloba* Newb. showing a terminal leaflet lobed on the left side.

*Fig. 4c. Acer Negundo* L. showing lobe similar to that in *fig. 4a*.

## Plate B

*Fig. 1a. Sapindus membranaceus* Newb. showing lateral leaflet split from terminal leaflet.

*Fig. 1b. Sapindus saponaria* L. showing terminal leaflet from which a lateral leaflet has split.

*Fig. 2a. Sapindopsis variabilis* Font. showing lobed terminal leaflet.

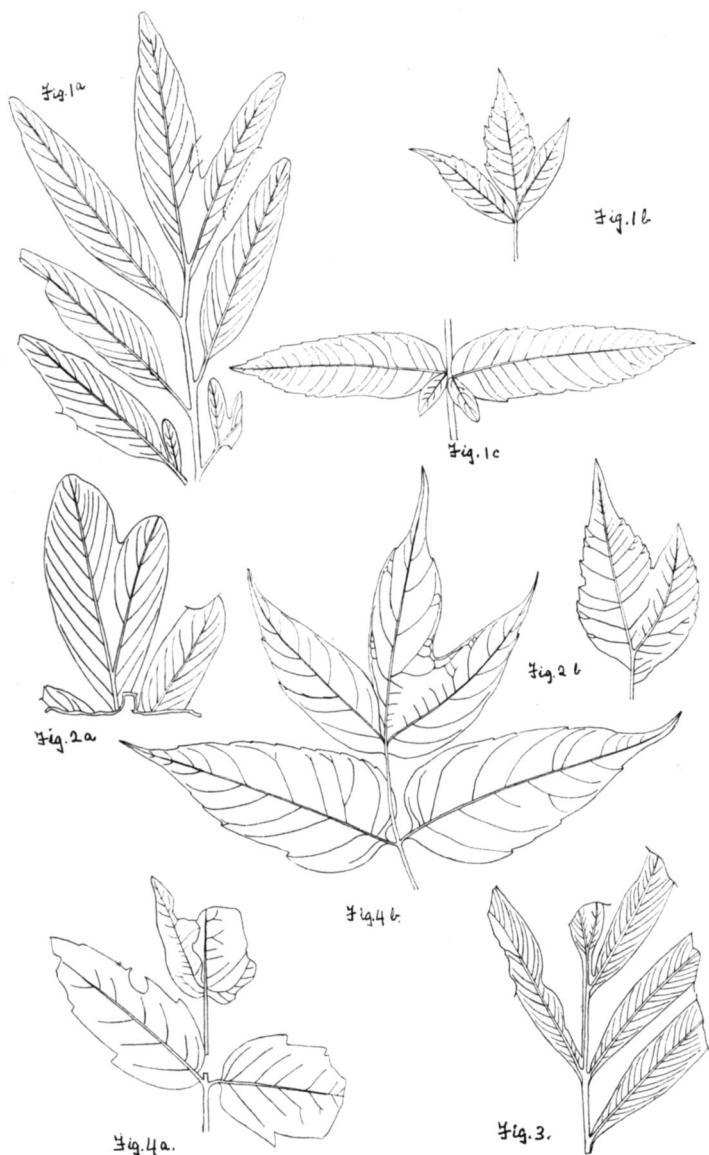
*Fig. 2b. Sapindopsis magnifolia* Font. showing lateral leaflet split from terminal.

## 1913 NOTES ON THE FLORA OF COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.

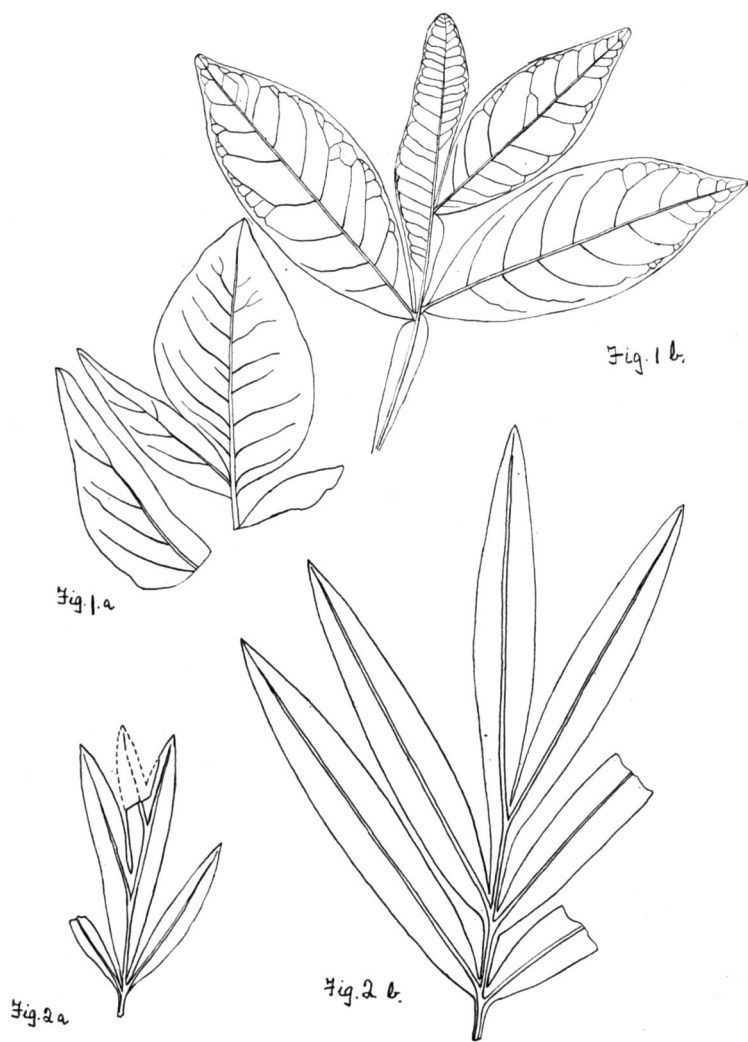
BY SERENO STETSON

The growing season at Copake during the past year came fully up to expectations. On account of the comparatively little snow that fell during the winter months (1912-13) some concern was felt for the spring flora, but a visit on April 22 allayed all fears in that direction. There was a profusion of young growth and *Tussilago Farfara* L., *Trillium erectum* L., *Sanguinaria canadensis* L. with numerous representatives of *Viola* were flowering in large numbers, and there was no sign of the herbage in general having suffered from the failure of the snow blanket.

The next visit covered May 17 and 18 and furnished several surprises. While working the western slopes of Cedar mountain



**Plate A.** See explanation, page 42.



*Plate B.* See explanation, page 42.

at an altitude of 1,300 feet a large colony of *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens* (Willd.) Knight was discovered. A rough estimate would place their number at sixty and in the course of scouting the area the surrounding deciduous woods were found to contain numerous scattered plants of *Cypripedium acaule* Ait. These stations are entirely new and are not the ones referred to in Torrey's 13: 126. The inaccessibility of the location no doubt accounts for their uninterrupted propagation.

Descending by way of the ravine through which runs Cedar brook a search was made for a colony of *Trientalis americana* (Pers.) Pursh which had been noted some years before. It was found growing in profusion, stretching up and down the brook on either side for a considerable distance. *Polygala paucifolia* Willd. was also present in great numbers, and was somewhat of a surprise as it has never been known on this side of Bash-Bish brook.

Dr. B. O. Dodge, of Columbia University, who was present on this occasion, reports having collected numerous interesting specimens of fungi.

The following day was spent in the swamps to the west of the railroad. *Iris versicolor* L. was in full bloom and fairly covered the semi-dry portions, and the remains of *Menyanthes trifoliata* L., long gone to seed, were visible everywhere. Large, beautiful specimens of *Lupinus perennis* L. grew along the railroad and a dry ridge, near by, was literally yellow with dwarfed specimens of *Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd., the tallest measuring only 3 cm. in height.

The final visit for the year commenced on August 19 and continued until September 7. This is undoubtedly the most interesting season of the year at this place and furnishes the greatest number of plants to the botanical student.

The accompanying photograph of *Gentiana quinquefolia* L., was taken September 5 while exploring the wooded slopes of Cedar mountain and attracted the writer's attention on account of its unusual leaf arrangement. It will be noticed that they are borne in whorls of three throughout the plant. There is no

mention in any of our manuals of any species of Gentianaceæ growing in this climate whose leaves are anything but opposite and a thorough search of the herbaria of both the New York Botanical Garden and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden failed to



FIG. 1. Unusual leaf arrangement in *Gentiana quinquefolia* L. Copake Falls, N. Y.

reveal another specimen of similar phyllotaxy. The writer would be glad to hear from anyone knowing of another case.

A trip made on the western slopes of Bash-Bish mountain September 3 brought to light four plants which had not been noted in this region before. Soon after the start the red berry-

like annular disk of the American yew, *Taxus canadensis* Marsh, was noted. These increased in number at the higher altitudes, occurring in depressions or very damp shaded spots. In a large stand of deciduous trees a number of specimens of *Habenaria hyperborea* (L.) R. Br. were collected. One of these is an especially beautiful specimen, very tall and straight, with about thirty-five blossoms on it. A surprise was furnished in finding *Hypericum punctatum* Lam. in a damp, shady situation. *H. perforatum* L. is very common throughout this region but of the many times in years gone by that a search had been made for *H. punctatum* it has never been located in this vicinity until now. In the descent a number of specimens of *Aster acuminatus* Michx. were picked up, growing among some dense, wet underbrush alongside a "trickle." These are apparently confined to this mountain as a search of the woods north of Bash-Bish brook failed to disclose another specimen.

In closing it would be well to correct an error in Mr. S. H. Burnham's Supplementary List of the Plants of Copake Falls, N. Y., published in *TORREYA* for September, 1913. The legend attached to my photograph in *Torreya* 13: 127 is correct. Lookout Rock is in Massachusetts and next the state line. The view is directly west toward the Hudson River and shows the "Gap" referred to for its entire distance in New York State. Sunset Rock is a very different spot situate on a high promontory directly overlooking the valley shown in the distance and about two miles due northwest of Lookout Rock.

NEW YORK

## TWO BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES

BY J. K. HENRY

### RHODODENDRON ALBIFLORUM Hook.

The flowers of this beautiful shrub are always described as white. My specimens from the Selkirks and the Coast Range, B. C., and Mt. Ranier, Wash., are white. One day last summer, however, on a mountain side at Roger's Pass in the Selkirks, I found one plant on which the three anterior petals had a few yellow dots towards the base of the segments. On the mountains